

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

of the House for what they have not permitted Power to do. A scrophulent ever fitted to be the instrument of a Tyrant, boasted in Congress, that the Sub-Treasury would be in actual operation till 1841, in spite of the lamentations there and elsewhere. The wicked Loath had not reached the distant States of the Union, before the deposits few short to be received by the changes of the times, was accommodated to these changes. The Whig members have done their duty, and their whole duty, and they deserve the thanks of the People. They have clung to the tide of Despotism, resisted its usurpations, and in the next session, no doubt, will go on with the good work of Reform.

RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1838.

WHIG TICKET.

For Governor.

SILAS H. JENISON.

For Lt. Governor.

DAVID M. CAMP.

For Treasurer.

HENRY F. JAMES.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT PIERPOINT,
WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE,
OBADIAH NOBLE, JR.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SECOND DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM SLADE.

MR. BOND'S SPEECH.

Town Committees who have not received their respective copies of this speech, are desired to send for the same, and attend to the contemplated distribution.

FLASHING AT HOME. On Tuesday last, some weeks near the 2d or 3d hour P. M. and while the sun shone with its usual brightness, a little point of a cloud shot up nearly over the village, very suddenly, and hardly discernible, from which burst forth one of the most tremendous electric shocks that this place, probably ever witnessed. One branch of it descended to the top of a large sycamore tree standing within about two rods of our dwelling house, and about the same distance from the Printing Office, pursued its course on the surface of the trunk down to the ground, without any visible fracture. It then appeared to pass off to the fence near by, split open and incised a post and rail, and here the fluid seems to have been spent. The shock was tremendous and nearly prostrated many persons nearby. But fortunately, no one received any injury, except a little harmless robin who happened, probably, to be crushed upon the branches of the tree, which was found under it shockingly mangled.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Whig Governor of this State has taken the proper "responsibility" of issuing his Proclamation, requiring all banks in this Commonwealth, on or before the 13th day of August, next, to resume the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective Notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin, according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. And, for the purpose of aiding those institutions in the accomplishment of this laudable object, I deem it proper to state, from the information I have obtained, that their solvency and general condition is such as to entitle them to the confidence of all who hold their notes; their amount of specie on hand being largely increased, and of notes circulation much diminished, since the suspension of specie payments in May, 1837."

The Gov. further adds—
"All persons or bodies corporate, who may have violated the laws of this State, by the emission and circulation of notes of any denomination under that of five dollars, commonly called "Skin plasters," to take instant measures for the full and honest redemption of the same, in gold and silver coin, or such other ample equivalent as shall be satisfactory to the holders thereof, under pain of the penalties, if this notice be not complied with in a reasonable time it will be the duty of all good citizens to enforce."

"Should this requirement be fully and promptly complied with, the Commonwealth will be restored to that sound currency which she possessed before the suspension, viz.—One composed of gold and silver for all sums under, and of notes instantly convertible into specie for all sums of and over five dollars. The result of the attempt to improve the currency will then, obviously be, that the only paper issued in circulation, and not convertible into specie at the place whence issued, will be those of the National Government."

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

There has been some misapprehension and dispute among the public journals respecting the extent to which the annual disbursements of the Federal Government, have been increased during the last few years. The following official statement from head quarters will set the matter at rest. It was communicated to Congress, in answer to a resolution of inquiry on Thursday of last week:

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th instant, showing the amounts of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, from 1824 to 1838. They are as follows, viz:

For the year	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	
	\$16,220,164.71	11,429,420.94	13,662,316.27	12,625,152.65	13,250,041.45	12,669,469.62	12,229,587.33	12,864,867.51	16,516,368.77	22,715,756.27	18,428,417.55	17,214,520.93	18,735	20,092,354.04	25,164,745.27

"The sum is subject to a small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurers."

Notes.—The above sums include payments for Trust Funds and Indemnities, which in 1837 were \$3,610,466.56;

Brother Stone, of the Vermont Statesman, has opened another *popgun battery* upon our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Foot, of this town; expecting probably to entirely demolish him. Unfortunately, however, our neighbor of the Statesmen, always fails altogether in his assaults. His little gun is probably not only very rusty, his ammunition bad, but he, doubtless, forgets to prime, as very often there is not even a spark in the pan. Poor fellow! while we cannot but pity poor him on account of the bad company he has enlisted in, and his consequent manifold mortifications, and perplexities; still it becomes our duty to chide him occasionally for his waywardness. It is "moral law" with us to put on a great deal of charity for our weaker Brethren when in trouble let them be ever so naughty.

Neighbor S., it seems having been a spectator and an attentive listener, (no wonder) to the admirable address of Mr. Foot at the late Fourth of July celebration at Clarendon Springs, wherein Mr. F. alluded with much severity to the profligacy of the press in this country, fancied, probably, that his, (Mr. S.'s) remarks were too close a fit upon him (Mr. S.) to escape notice. For it was discovered that there was a little writhing and twisting now and then, while the interesting orator was exercising the *task* on this subject.

But the sagacious editor admits that the newspaper press is not what it should be, and its conductors are at fault in many things, not the least of which, is the manufacture of great noise from a very small quantity of the raw material! Quite discerning, our neighbor, in this particular, and he no doubt feels not a little chagrined that he has made so many efforts in this wise, and always utterly failed. His materials probably were not only rather rare, but of a diseased and decayed character. Refuse, therefore, Brother Stone, hereafter, from attempting to make great men out of raw foliage materials.

For the Herald.

Mr. Editor. Should you deem the following worthy of publication, you will oblige one of your constant readers by inserting it in your valuable paper.

Among the many disagreeable customs which exist in our country towns, there is one which deserves especially to be discontinued, and to be banished by every friend of good breeding and true politeness. I refer to the indecent and disgraceful habit which many of the male portion of community have, particularly the younger part, of standing at the doors of Churches, before and after divine worship, so obstructing the entrance as to make them almost impossible, and presenting a very formidable barrier to those females wishing to get in, and from the house of God. A female cannot make her egress from the sanctuary without passing through a solid phalanx of the *masculine gender*; neither can she obtain an entrance without much difficulty, and passing about. She has to encounter the gaze of a numerous herd of simplicons and goats, who stand there for the express purpose of gazing at them. (Hard on the expression.) Nothing can serve more to embarrass and to abash a young lady than to behold a company of men with open mouths and staring eyes, standing upon the steps, and around the door of a church building, through which they are forced to make a passage.

Yet this is a weekly occurrence, and notwithstanding its rusticity, salutes our eyes almost every day; and it is astonishing that such a custom, so repugnant to decency, and so much at variance with the rules of good behavior, should have a prevalence in the land.

In the unanimous opinion of the writer, it is an intolerable breach of good manners and those who are guilty of this misdeemeanor deserve rather to receive the title of *hooligans* than *gentlemen*. How much more decent and gentlemanlike would it appear, if the males should suffer the entrance to our churches and other public buildings to be free, and stand at a respectable distance. That this, with other practices of the like nature may soon be abolished in the land is the wish and desire of

PHILOSAUDOUS.

Dreadful Disaster at Schenectady.—The celebration of the recent anniversary was attended by disastrous results in Schenectady. The Democrat contains the particulars and says:

"Nothing occurred to mar the festivities, until the fire-works exhibition commenced in the evening. The apparatus for this exhibition was placed in a boat, which was towed out into the canal basin two feet from the shore, and crowded with boys. At the discharge of a few rockets, the manager let off what was termed a water rocket, which after performing several of its destined serpentinations in the water, bounded back into the boat among the masses of rockets unexploded, and caused them all at once to explode. All the individuals standing round or near them were more or less burned—Some of them very severely. In the midst of their agony they jumped into the canal, and the most of them swam to the shore in safety, while others were drowned. The extent of the calamity is not fully known, as it has been found impracticable to drain off all the water from the canal basin, which were reported lost last week. 120 Beef Cattle, and 200 Swine remain unscathed."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 9, 1838.

At market, 200 Head Cattle (40 unold last week); 5 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep, and 225 Swine, all the Swine were reported lost last week. 120 Beef Cattle, and 200 Swine remain unscathed.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Doll., a few sales only effected, purchasers refusing to pay the price asked, said the Drovers refusing to submit to reduction. We quote first quality at \$7.50 & 70, second quality 7 & 70, third quality, 6.25 & 675.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$25, 30, 32, 35, and 36.

Sheep.—Sales quick, lots were sold at \$2.25, 2.50, 2.67, 2.88, and 3.00.

Swine.—Dull; no lots were sold, and less than 200 were re-sold at about last week's prices. The demands for Swine has very much abated; consequently prices must decline.

New York Bull's Head Cattle Market.—July 9.

At market 1700 beef cattle, 100 cows and calves, and 1500 sheep and lambs.

Beef Cattle.—170 cattle in market, including 80 left over from last week; 500 were from the South, and the balance were from New York and Connecticut—the quality was not as good as last week's. Neither was the demand as active, prices varying from 7 to \$10; average price \$8.50, 400 were sold.

Cows and Calves.—100 in market, and about 70 sold, at from \$30 to \$45, about 1st week's prices—sales dull.

Sheep and Lambs.—2200 in market, and about 1200 sold. Sheep sold at from \$2 to \$3.50. Lambs at from \$1.50 to \$3, being a decline from last week's prices—demand about fair.

the bold dashing chieftain, was immediately dissolved. The common sense of Americans regained its empire with an amazing rapidity. The steps Gen Jackson took, popular enthusiasm allowed, but it allows no other man to travel in these steps but to retrace them. The son in the lion's skin is only kicked when he spits the lion's roar. Mr. Van Buren however, has fancied himself to be Gen. J., and therein is his great mistake. Because Gen Jackson took the responsibility to do what he pleased, even to construed the Constitution as he understood it, without regard to the combinations of precedent or principle, Mr. Van Buren reasoned, "I can do the same"—and never man made a greater mistake.

In measure of Gen Jackson's aim of aggrandizing the Executive power, Mr. Van Buren has not only walked in his footsteps, but has attempted to step beyond them, and in taking the leap, he has leaped to the bottomless pit of political destruction. The Sub-Treasury scheme was but an importation of Asiatic, or African despotism,—the contrivances of despots there for the custody of the taxes their sub-treasurers extorted from subjects,—monopolized a little to suit the American deposito plan. Of all the schemes of despotic infamy,—all the rascally inventions of despotism to enslave mankind to slavery to the one-man-power. Silas Wright's device of the abrogation of all law for the custody of the public purse, was the worst,—the very worst. The proposition was to tax the mass, and then to deposite all the revenues of sixteen millions of people with a Treasurer, whom the Executive assumes the power to remove from office any time he wills. The proposition was a complete union of the Army and Navy Power, and the Public Purse in one man, thus realizing the most perfect definition of a despotism! It matters not whether such a one man Power be called a President, a King or a Queen, an Emperor, First Consul, Sultan Sheik, or Shai, it is an unmitigated, horrible despotism. Beware of it then. It is the besetting sin of a Republic. The one-man-power holds nine tenths of the human race in slavery. The United States is the only Republic of importance, because we are *so* soon awestruck of the ONE MAN POWER.—N. Y. Express.

Lord Durham and suite arrived at Montreal on the 11th. The new steamboat Constellation, from New Orleans, Nashville, struck a snag on the night of the 25th June, near Island No. 64, and immediately sank to her deck. The principal part of her cargo had been put on shore at Westbrook, and the crew were endeavoring to raise the boat. No lives lost.

The Cleveland Herald says, "If a favorable demand for bread-stuff should exist in the Eastern markets after the new crop is gathered, we have no doubt that the shipments of wheat from this port will amount to nearly one million of bushels before the closing of navigation, and about as much as can be purchased in the County."

WANTED.—In the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, published 10 new cases of death by drinking cold water on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Seven of the ten are Irish.

MARRIED.

In Remington, on the inst. Mr. Rufus Towles, to Miss Maria Diane.

In Ira E. Hubbard, Robert Myers of Andover, late of Newhaven, and Betsy Haven of Andover.

DIED.

In White Creek, N. Y. on the 27th May, Anna, wife of William Gilmore, aged 2.

In Burlington, on the 5th inst. Capt. Evans Chance, a revolutionary soldier, aged 81 years—On the 11th of the Crop, Timothy, son of the Hon. Timothy Edgell, aged 41 years—In Shelburne, on the 4th at the residence of L. C. Constock, Mrs. Jane Abigail Anderson, widow of the late John W. Anderson, and daughter of Daniel Constock, aged 50—In Hinsburg, 27th ult. Mrs. Lucy Ann wife of Horace Cook, and daughter of Thos. C. Hill, Esq. of Chardale, aged 26—In Milton, on the 10th inst. at the residence of his son, Mr. Edmund W. Hinsburg, aged 65, formerly of Watertown Mass.—Drowned in the Onion River, on the morning of the 8th inst. John Archibald Townsend, oldest son of Samuel S. Townsend, of Winooski Village, aged 17 years and 9 months.

At Newfane on the 24th ult. Mr. Joshua Davis, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Davis was a soldier of the revolution, and of the first settlers of Newfane.

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